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successful effort has been made to present in an orderly and scientific form the results already attained by scholarly investigation. To that end the writers assert that they have omitted from the materials used "no collection of printed documents and none of the important works." An examination of the bibliography, however, shows that this statement is inaccurate. Not less than eight valuable collections and at least twenty authorities of primary and secondary importance are omitted. Still, the number of serious errors in the monographs is small, the generalizations are in the main sound, and the bibliography and maps are as satisfactory as could be expected in a work which makes no pretensions of originality. Of its superiority to the productions of Dubois, Zimmermann, Morris and others there can be no doubt if the succeeding instalments attain the standard set by this volume.

The defects which characterize works of this class dealing with Spain and Portugal are, in general, the treatment of colonial life and industry as an array of annalistic statistics, and of colonial administration as an inert mass of wheels within wheels that seem never to go round. How the colonies were actually governed; what the colonists did at work and at play; how the mother country stamped her image upon them, and to what extent the lineaments of that image were modified by contact with local forces—these are the matters that interest the reader of to-day. Nothing very exhaustive and definitive can be expected, however, until the writers on Spanish and Portuguese colonization cease copying their predecessors or gleaning in fields already harvested, and seek trustworthy information in the archives which those predecessors rarely thought it necessary to visit.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

Modern Spain, 1815-1898. By H. BUTLER CLARKE. Cambridge, The University Press, 1906.—xxvi, 510 pp.

During the nineteenth century few countries of Europe have had a history so involved, so changeful and withal so dramatic as that of Spain. To the numerous works already existing on the subject is to be added the monograph by the talented but unfortunate Butler Clarke. Though the sudden death of the author prevented his revision of the proof sheets, practically all the slight errors or disputable statements that appeared in the manuscript have undergone careful correction at the hands of experts. The book opens with an excellent summary of the situation in Spain at the end of the eighteenth century and the

beginning of the nineteenth. Then follow the story of the restoration of absolutism under Ferdinand VII, the uprising of 1820 and its suppression, the difficulties connected with the question of the succession, and the first of the Carlist wars. From that point onward the reader is guided through the mazes of Spanish party politics, foreign intrigues, military ebullitions, pronunciamientos, ministerial dictatorships and court scandals which characterized the reign of Isabel II. The concluding chapters describe the troublous times of the short-lived republic and of the equally short-lived kingship of the unhappy Amadeo of Savoy, the recall of the Bourbons in the person of Alfonso XII, and the regency of Maria Cristina up to the destruction of the remnants of Spanish colonial dominion. The bibliography, with which the volume closes, has the merit of including the works that the author had tried and tested for their accuracy and usefulness.

That Butler Clarke knew Spain and loved it in spite of its apartness, or perhaps because of this quality, is apparent on all his pages. It may be doubted whether any Spaniard has surpassed this English scholar in correct appreciation of old Spain, or in clear comprehension of the vicissitudes of that semi-mediæval country while passing from the old order of things to the new, which is yet not altogether new. His power to tell a story simply, lucidly and impartially, his ability to characterize humanity in its peculiar Spanish mold and his accuracy in statement and conclusion all qualified him to handle a theme that needs a master hand for its delineation. No writer has given us an estimate of the Spain of to-day and of to-morrow terser in expression, truer in assertion and more keen-sighted in prophecy, than that contained in the closing paragraph of the book :

Spain's hope of peace and prosperity depends on the purification of her administration, on the limitation of the activities of the Church to their proper sphere, on the creation of a feeling of confidence which shall allow better terms to be made with the national creditors, and shall set free for agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprise the huge capital now absorbed by state loans. Then, and not till then, will the most profitable Spanish enterprises be worked by Spanish capital and to Spain's advantage; then will Spain's most essential industry, agriculture, turn its energies to supplying the permanent home market, selling Spanish goods under Spanish names, instead of looking to the adventitious needs of its neighbours as its mainstay and sending out wines and oils that are the raw material for skilled manufacture. Then will labour turn to its task, undiscouraged by the knowledge that a hungry and corrupt governing class has ever an eye to its slender profits. Spain will be able to laugh at those who, standing

on either hand, urge upon her a theocracy or a commune. But many things are still to be done before honest Republicans cease to rail and honest Carlists to hope.

It is to be regretted that the book adheres so closely to the traditional lines of old-fashioned political history as to leave no room for an adequate account of the modification that is taking place in Spanish customs and institutions. The adjustment of Spanish life to modern ideas and methods—an adjustment which, though slow in progress, is coming to demonstrate in a broad and noble sense the truth of Louis XIV's triumphant cry, "The Pyrenees no longer exist"—surely offers more interest and instruction than the most accurate recital of political and military complications. This movement, however, still awaits an impartial recorder.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

The Cambridge Modern History. Edited by A. W. WARD, G. W. PROTHERO and STANLEY LEATHES. Volume V: *The Age of Louis XIV.* Volume X: *The Restoration.* New York, the Macmillan Company, 1907, 1908.—xxxii, 971 ; xxviii, 936 pp.

The Cambridge Modern History is both a notable achievement and a continual disappointment. In bulk it will be surpassed by but three or four of the great works of reference in the English language. Its list of contributors commands instant respect. It has already become an "authority." Yet the book seems to be written for no one in particular. The scholar misses that constant contact with the sources by way of foot-notes, which makes even a mediocre narrative worth his reading. The general reader will not find in its long and not always luminous text a royal road to history. Perhaps most appreciative, under the circumstances, will be the man who buys but never reads, the purchaser of "sets," to whose well-stocked library the great modern history will be an indispensable addition. He will have that sense of intellectual well-being which comes from the presence of authority. He can feel safe within the reach of knowledge—whatever that may be—as the mediæval monk must have felt with his Aristotle or Aquinas. But it is to be hoped that the history was not written for him.

It is now too late, however, to quarrel with the plan of the book; we must confine ourselves to the criticism of its execution. Even this must be very incomplete. There are no less than twenty-four chapters in each volume, mostly by different hands. To criticise in detail would be to prepare a catalogue at once imperfect and misleading.